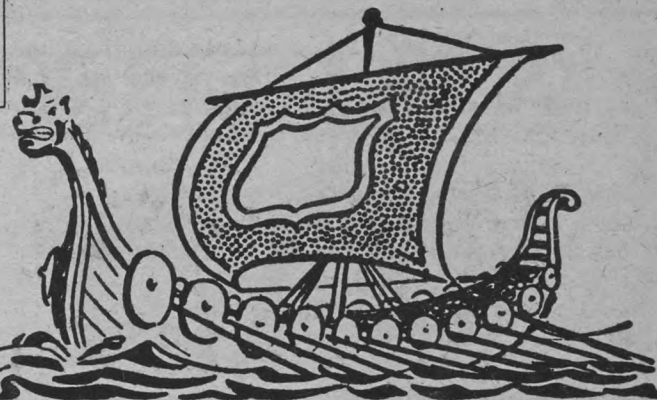




Scandinavian Centre News



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STAN BORESON FOR SCANDAPADES

NEW YEARS EVE CELEBRATION

By Inge Nielsen and Karin Nasset

On December 31, the Scandinavian Centre will hold its annual NEW YEARS BASH. One night of rowdy party making and fun before you make your New Year's resolutions once more. It's the kind of night when your wife can't say anything about you kissing lots of pretty girls. The same goes for the husbands, of course, when the wife gets kissed by a dozen or more handsome men. It's the only time of the year you can really let loose and no one cares because they're just as loose as you are.

Midnight lunch, hats, noisemakers, balloons, streamers, door prizes, wrapped in good spirits to make the night one to remember. Swing your hips to the sound of the Gay Notes into the wee hours of the New Year. Leave your hang-ups behind and enjoy yourself to the fullest at the most uninhibited time of year. No time to worry about morning hangovers!! Come out and live life to the fullest.

Tickets are available from PETE NIELSEN, 257 Southridge, phone 436-4109; KARIN NASSET, 9838 - 69 Ave., 439-6987; INGE NIELSEN, 11721 - 124 St., Apt. 2H, 455-8101; SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE, 14220 - 125 Ave., 455-4355. Tickets are \$15.00 per person. Included in this price is STELLA's delicious smorg supper, beginning at 7 p.m. A midnight lunch, hats, streamers, balloons, noisemakers follow.

Tickets go on sale November 1. Only a limited number will be available, sold on a first come-first serve basis. Tickets must be picked up and paid for within two weeks of ordering. Out-of-towners, please send money order payable to the Scandinavian Centre along with a stamped self-addressed envelope. No tickets after December 15th, so get yours now. Let's make this another successful event. Last New Year's Ball was a sell-out!!!!

NOTES FOR AN ADDRESS BY HONOURABLE JOHN MUNRO, MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR MULTICULTURALISM TO THE CANADA ICELAND CENTENNIAL CONFERENCE IN WINNIPEG, MANITOBA ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1975

I am pleased and honoured that you have invited me, as Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism, to participate in this conference commemorating the arrival of the first contingent of Icelandic settlers to Manitoba, a group of brave people who founded the first permanent Icelandic settlement in Canada; and more particularly that you have asked me to speak with you tonight as you honour the cultural contributions which the Icelandic community has made to Canada's heritage over the past one hundred years.

The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, the first Canadian-born Governor General of Canada, paid tribute to the first Icelandic pioneers when he said,

"Somehow, Gimli, and this region catches my imagination. Here some eighty years ago a small band of settlers arrived from Iceland. The story of their journey here and their early

Continued on Page 11
JOHN MUNRO

Sol Sigurdson, the director on the Scandinavian Centre Board who is producing *Scandapades '76* this year, has announced that Stan Boreson of Seattle will appear as the guest star of *Scandapades '76*. You probably remember that Stan was up in Camrose as a guest of CFCW a few years ago. You also probably remember the song, "Yust a Little Lefse". Well, Stan is the man who sings it. What you probably haven't heard about him is that he flew to Minneapolis to perform for King Olav V of Norway recently. Yes, he is a very popular entertainer.



Stan, with his accordion, has been singing on stage and television for 25 years. He is popular in Canada for his "Scandinavianizing" of popular songs such as "The Shifting Visling Snow", based on "The Shifting Whistling Sands". However, to his fans in the United States, he is probably more famous as a children's entertainer on his own TV show which lasted for 18 years. Now Stan sticks to night clubs and concerts. We are indeed fortunate to have Stan Boreson here for *Scandapades '76*.

Scandapades '76 will emphasize both Scandinavian ethnic culture with a special appeal to the youngsters in our midst and ethnic humour. We hope to be welcoming back the splendid cast of *Scandapades '74* and add new local talent. Stan Boreson will perform half of the show. Again, as in past years, there will be music, food and coffee after the show, as well as dancing. It won't be long before tickets go on sale and if you want good seats, be on the lookout for where you can buy them.

By Sol Sigurdson

Now that we know who is to be the guest artist of *Scandapades*, the committee has begun making plans. The *Scandapades* committee consists of Astrid Hope, Sonja Bergstrom, Bill Peterson, Pentti Sipari, Per Nielsen and Sol Sigurdson. Our aim is to try to live up to the wonderful success of *Scandapades '74* with Edgar Bergen. We feel our guest artist, Stan Boreson, will be worth the price of the ticket but we hope to add an equally lively and entertaining portion with our local talent. Yes, we are looking for groups with contributions to make. If you know of someone, including yourself, who would welcome a chance to perform on stage at the Jubilee under the superb direction of Jack McCreath, please pass the word along.

We are planning a series of coffee parties in November at the Centre at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoons.

Nov. 2 — A reunion of the cast of *Scandapades '74*

Nov. 9 — Actual auditions of all acts with Jack McCreath in attendance

Nov. 16 — A rehearsal for anyone interested in working on their act in casual atmosphere

Nov. 30 — Another final audition incorporating changes suggested earlier or for those who couldn't make it on the 9th

Let any of the above committee know if you plan to attend or just show up with your act.

The actual rehearsals for the show will not begin until January. We are planning on a sellout crowd so we must all pull together to make this show a hit. The Committee sees this as a great opportunity for us to get ethnic-oriented talent on display for all the Edmonton area to see.

SPLINTERS from the BOARD

By Sol Sigurdson

It has been a long summer, especially since I missed the last issue. Perhaps the most important happening of the summer has been the success of the **Viking Disco**. **Per Nielsen** and **Peter Elander** are to be credited with a good success although they say it has all been done by the kids. Apparently the Thursday evening **Disco** will be moved to another night. We certainly hope this does not have a negative influence on the turnout. Anyone is welcome to drop around Thursday nights and participate in some manner. We are especially anxious to get volunteers to serve as "Centre Manager" on Thursdays when **Peter** or **Per** can't make it.

The other big news of the summer is that **Stan Boreson** will be the featured artist at **Scandapades '76** in February. The success we had with **Edgar Bergen** has prompted us to try a show with the same format. So we are still looking for local talent to participate in one-half of the show. **Scandapades** is probably the most important yearly event for bringing together the five Scandinavian ethnic groups. We are looking forward to everybody participating in an all-out attempt to promote Scandinavian culture in the Edmonton area.

Another summer happening on a negative note was the collapse of the basement heating. We have had to install hot water heating to replace it. The Centre is busy these days so we hope this can be done without any interruptions to service, but it will cause some inconvenience.

And finally, it looks like the Centre will be the home of the **Viking Toastmasters Club**. The Board is extremely pleased that our facilities can be used in such a worthwhile manner. The club, I understand, has room for more members, so give **Peter Elander** a call and find out how you can join. So, men, if you think the debates around the supper table are a bit disorganized, drag mama along to **Toastmasters** and learn something about presenting winning arguments.

Two things were evident from the Manager's Report. The first was that the Centre operations are going smoothly and **Peter** reported over 100 bookings for 1976. The other was that the Centre is 11 years old—furniture needs repairing, carpets are showing wear, and so on. But I think the Centre looks as good as it ever did.

We are still hopeful of getting the bingo going in the new year but a lot of leg work has still to be done. Also we are continuing with work on Centre development. So it feels good to be back and again we'll do our best to keep you informed on the inside operations from the Board's viewpoint.

If you have some ideas on someone who would like to help us with **Scandapades**, or if you have some Scandinavian material that you'd like to put on the stage of the Jubilee or you know of any Scandinavian talent that you would like to see on the stage of the Jubilee, we would really like to know about it. So pass it along.

Books and Articles

CANADIAN ETHNIC STUDIES

Canadian Ethnic Studies was started in 1969 as an interdisciplinary journal with interests in the study of ethnicity, immigration, and intergroup relations and the cultural life of ethnic groups in Canada. Beginning as a journal of the **Research Centre for Canadian Ethnic Studies** at The University of Calgary, the journal has now also become the official organ of the **Canadian Ethnic Studies Association**. The journal has published, and is now soliciting articles in the broad area of Canadian ethnic studies which includes disciplines as varied as Sociology, Psychology, Anthropology, History, Education, Geography, Folklore, Politics, Social Work,

Languages, and ethnic literature and cultural aspects. Canada is unique in the extent and nature of its ethnic diversity, and the journal aims to contribute to the understanding of this aspect of Canadian society as well as to a wider understanding of inter-ethnic relations in the modern world.

The Journal is published semi-annually in May and October. Issues now in preparation include: **Ethnic Folklore** (R. Klymasz, National Museum of Man); **Ethnic Groups and Social Agencies** (R. Harney, University of Toronto); **H. Troper, OISE**; and **Ethnicity and Education** (Cornelius Jæje, University of Ottawa). Subscriptions are \$5.00 per year for members of the **Canadian Ethnic Studies Association**; \$6.00 for individual subscribers; \$15.00

Norwegian National Tourist Office 40 Years

The Norwegian National Tourist Office in New York celebrated its fortieth anniversary with a reception on board the "Christian Radich" on September 11, hosted by Director **Per Prag** and with Managing Director **Just Muus-Falck** of the Norway Travel Association as the guest of honor.

Norwegian Consul General **Egil Nygaard**, speaking from the ship's bridge, congratulated the Tourist Office and praised its work in helping to raise the number of American tourists in Norway from its 1935 level of 15,000 to the 1974 figure of 158,600.

for institutional subscriptions; and \$3.50 for single or back issues (\$8.00 for institutions).

THEY CAME FROM NORWAY, edited by **Erik J. Friis**, is published by the Norwegian Immigration Sesquicentennial Commission as a Sesquicentennial Review. It gives the official program of the Sesquicentennial Celebration which was held in New York City, Oct. 4-10, presented a series of articles on the early Norwegian immigrants.

This review makes excellent reading for anyone wanting to know the story of Norwegians in America and the way Norwegians have contributed to the American pattern of life. (Published by **Norwegian Immigration Sesquicentennial Commission**, 845 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Price: \$2.00.)

THE OTHER NORWAY, translated by **Marvin L. Hagen**, complains in its foreword that Eastern Norway has been neglected by publicists in favor of the fjord and high mountain country. This soft-cover book presents some four dozen pages of exquisite photos focusing attention on the people of the Glomma Valley—an area that sent a higher proportion of its sons and daughters to the new world than perhaps any other part of Norway. (Available from: **Martin L. Hagen**, 1306 West Boston, Indianola, Iowa 50125.

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SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE — **Harvey Haugen**, 8806 - 162 Street, 489-1171 & 425-3817

Price: \$5.95 plus postage and handling.)

THE NORDIC SOUND by **John H. Yoell**. 264 pp. Foreword by **Antal Dorati**. This new work is written for the general listener of music on records and tapes and uses an easy-to-understand language. The first part surveys the history of music in Norway, Denmark and Sweden, going back to the Vikings. The second and the main part is called **Composers' Gallery** and contains brief biographical sketches and information on the main works of 43 Scandinavian composers. The third and final part contains a list of recordings, making this a most useful book for anyone interested in familiarizing

Continued on Page 11 BOOKS AND ARTICLES

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Each member of The Scandinavian Centre receives The Scandinavian Centre News each month free for life. Non-members may subscribe at \$6.00 annually, payable to the Treasurer, Scandinavian Centre and sending it to the Director, Scandinavian Centre News, Mr. Stan Hafso, 11739 - 38A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

Scandinavian groups, societies, organizations, associations or clubs may receive the paper by sending a list of members' names and addresses. A mailing charge of 6¢ per copy will be payable. This payment and other correspondence is to be addressed to: The Scandinavian Centre News 10203 - 78 Street Edmonton, Alberta T6A 3E2

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SOLGLYT SPOTLIGHT My Trip to Norway



By Bernice Nyhus.
COMING EVENTS

Lutefisk Supper (Smørgasbord style) — Saturday, November 15th at Viking Room, Scandinavian Centre.
Time — 6-8 p.m. Dancing — 9 p.m.-12 midnight.
Tickets — \$6.00 per person, may be obtained from any executive member.

Torske Klubben
November 4th — Noon meeting.

The Leif Erikson Night, held on Oct. 4, was attended by 164 people—somewhat fewer than the 250 anticipated. The Sewing Club served an excellent meal of delicious Norwegian food, some dishes having been prepared from special recipes collected by Mrs. Martha Venoasen on her trip to Norway this past summer. Music for dancing was provided by The Reuben Missal Orchestra. During the course of the evening, 25-year membership pins were presented to the following members:
Anders Anderson
Roy Faltinson
Ellsworth Halberg
Miss Ruth Hammerstad
Mrs. Clara Lineham
Nels and Lydia Naverseth
Barney and Evelyn Oyen
Emma Sonstenes
Sig and Selma Sorenson
Orla Tychsen

Mrs. Ragna Sivertsen was presented with a Life Membership pin.

Congratulations!

Maisie and Kalmar Amdam, and daughter, Arlene, spent an enjoyable 3-week vacation in September motoring along the western United States and interior B.C. Their holiday took them through various points, such as Spokane, Seattle, Grand Coulee and Couer d'Alene, where they

experienced 87°-90°F temperatures! Other points of interest which most of us may have missed included "Dry Falls", Washington, which was at one time bigger than Niagara, having a water drop of 400 feet and is 3 1/2 miles wide. It is now dry except for a small amount of water at the bottom. They also discovered an interesting spot known as "Soap Lake", near Wenatchee, which is thusly known because of the soapy content of the lake. The Indians believed it to be a good cure for arthritis, with the result that some people still go there for this reason! There is also a plant manufacturing soap from the contents of the lake. Thanks for all this interesting information, Kalmar!

Astrid and John Hope had the pleasure of a weekend visitor from Australia recently—Astrid's brother, Edward Tagseth—who was home on vacation.

Astrid Hope is off to Bulyea, Sask., for one week where she will be attending the 65th anniversary of the "Norona" church which her father helped build in 1905. It is situated in the midst of a Norwegian community, Astrid tells me.

An audition for "Scandapades '76" will take place at the Scandinavian Centre on Sunday, November 9 at 2 p.m. Please mark that date on your calendar. Anyone interested should contact our cultural director, Astrid Hope at telephone number 469-4747. This year's manager for Scandapades is Soli Sigurdson and director is Jack McCreath.

Next month's correspondent will be Betty Broen. Phone 466-8461. □

By Astrid Hope
(Continued from last issue)
PART II

The following day was "Pinesday" or "Whitsun Sondag". Pentecost Sunday is also highly celebrated in Norway. Everywhere in the land were groups of young people being confirmed. In this small town alone were 31 taking their vows. There were great festivities within the family. Gifts of value, mostly sentimental, were presented to the confirmant.

We were to journey to Oslo, Monday. A person cannot travel without ever having one untoward incident happening. It happened to us then. In preparation to take the train from Sandness at 9:00 a.m., we notified the taxi company the night before to pick us up by 8:30. He didn't show up and we were getting more anxious by the minute. We phoned again—his alarm clock had stopped! He got us there, however, on a wing and a prayer! We just barely got on when the train pulled away. But a funny thing the conductor kept calling, "Springe, springe" ("run, run")—can you see Mother with her cane, luggage and all running up the slope of the platform? She did! We sat down, in relief, and started to laugh.

A couple of days before we had purchased tickets, including seat numbers for the train, formalizing our whole trip and itinerary from Sandness to Andalsness (close to Aalesund) via Oslo, which eventually would get us closer to Eidsaa, where my father spent his childhood.

The N.S.B. (Norge Statsbaner) like our C.N.R. or C.P.R. except in Norway they are mostly modern electric or diesel-electric. Most of the lines are tourist attractions—thanks to the wild, unspoiled scenery through which they pass. We went on the Sørland line which connects Stavanger, Kristiansand to Oslo with branches to the little coastal towns and resorts. Again, here we gazed upon the most beautiful countryside, also the voluptuous sizes of buildings on farm lands. Homes are big usually, as the custom is to house their parents as long as they're able. We passed mile after mile of tunnels on that trip, and you can't help but think of the amount of engineering and hard labor that went into that mode of transportation—most of the country is made up of rock. We had attentive train hostesses in attractive uniforms, ready to serve beverages, sandwiches, fruit, etc. They had all sorts of "smorrebrød"—my favorite was "rekker" (fresh shrimp on fish pudding).

On this trip we did branch off from Konsberg to Tonsberg where we visited "Tante Rakel!" (Aunt Rachel)

and other relatives. Tonsberg is Norway's biggest and oldest town. It celebrated its 1100 years' anniversary in 1971. It is situated on Oslofjord and it is in this area remnants were found of at least four famous Viking ships—Oseborg, Gokstad, Borre and Klastad. My relations lived on a farm right next to the "man with the bells". He would not allow tourists to visit this big, treed property. I guess to preserve his copyright to the bells. Orders are taken for cathedrals, churches, etc., near and far and are of world-wide renown.

Tante Rakel faired quite well for her 89 years. The family plan to keep her with them as long as possible. She was as bright as a whip with some of her queries but tired readily. No sooner had we had breakfast when she splurged out to her daughter, "Kokkar du potene endnu?" (Are you cooking potatoes yet?), and she had a unique way of coming down the stairs—slipping down each step sitting down. We learnt a lot listening to the two sisters talk about the good old school days, even infringements on their supposedly good behaviour while growing up!?

After a good series of smorrebrød, vinerbrød, lefse, blotekaker and conversation we got to meet most of my cousins. We got in on the monthly reunion of six sisters. You can imagine the lively "Norske sprog" (Norwegian conversation) in that living room. And talking of living rooms, everywhere we went there were such beautiful handwork cushions, tapestries, weaving, etc., that is particular to Norway that I took particular notice of.

Moving on to Oslo, which is the capital of Norway and is also called the "City of Lilacs"—and rightly so—

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TRIP TO NORWAY

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Courtship in Norway

By Olaf Sveen
(Continued from last edition)

Spare boyfriends like that were called "varastyre", or deputy boyfriends, or maybe we could call such a person, "boyfriend without portfolio"? Later she would get rid of the spare boyfriends.

Some boys had to walk a long ways to go and see their favorite girl. One boy in Trondelag had to walk three Norwegian miles (about 21 Canadian miles) and the same distance back. When people asked him how he did it, he would say: "As soon as I get there I have

to be on my way back again."

A boy sometimes went to see the same girl for years without anything being decided between them, because there was no use proposing until there was a prospect for a decent livelihood. Long engagements were unknown, and even if couples were secretly engaged, they would never let on. And the boy could not come and see his girl too often, people would become suspicious.

The actual proposing

Continued on Page 10
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HISTORICALLY SPEAKING

By Leith Knight

Submitted by Herald Johnson
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Surely one of the strangest tales in all Western Canada must be that which is told about the Finnish homesteader, Tom Sukanen, whose steel-clad, ocean-bound steamboat now rests at the Pioneer Village and Museum six miles south of Moose Jaw.

Tom Sukanen was born Tomi Jaanus Alankola, Sept. 23, 1878, in Koronkyla, thought to be a tiny settlement in the province of Vasa in Western Finland.

On coming to Canada he changed his name to Tamiaanus Sukanen which was perhaps easier for most people to pronounce. In Saskatchewan, Tamiaanus became Damianus and this name appears on his homestead entry and other records. But, to his neighbors and acquaintances he was simply Tom Sukanen and by this name history knows him.

It is obvious that Tom Sukanen had spent his boyhood and youth not far from the sea and among ships for, by the time he was 20, he had acquired considerable knowledge of boatbuilding and marine lore.

Around the turn of the century, economic conditions then existing in Finland prompted a mass exodus of Finns to North America. About 360,000 immigrants, the majority of whom were from Vasa and Oula provinces with a reputation for hard work, arrived in the United States and settled in Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Tom Sukanen settled in Minnesota where he eventually married and fathered two sons and two daughters.

Finland's history and geography have molded ethnical qualities that have remained constant for generations. The great forests, vast wildernesses, small, scattered settlements and tiny holdings have bred a self-sufficient, fiercely independent and stubborn people who rely on their own strength and inventiveness. These are the traits that the sandy-haired, blue-eyed young Finn brought to the New World.

HE WALKED ALL THE WAY

In 1911, Tom Sukanen left his home in Minnesota and, walking every step of the way, arrived in the Macrorie district of Saskatchewan, near where the Gardiner Dam would be constructed many years later.

On Oct. 23 of that year he filed entry for a homestead comprising the north-east quarter of section 14, township 26, range 9, west of the third meridian, about seven miles west of Macrorie. It was good rolling land and apparently

Tom did well on his homestead.

There were other Finnish settlers in the district, like Vic Markkula who farmed on the neighboring section, and the Wests whose pastureland on the banks of the South Saskatchewan was to be the scene of Tom Sukanen's last tragic labors.

A brother, Svante Sukanen, filed entry for his homestead in May, 1912, and located on a quarter section seven miles south of Tom's land.

Tom Sukanen was a man of extraordinary strength. Some say that in his prime he could easily match the strength of three men. He was a skilled carpenter, blacksmith, metal worker and mechanic; he designed and made his own tools, implements and household items.

During his first year on the homestead, he built a threshing machine which was reported to have worked remarkably well. Then he turned out a machine for puffing wheat which was soon followed by a fantastic assortment of objects, including a sewing machine, periscope and a violin.

There is a story of how he redesigned his old car so it could be conveniently cranked from the inside. The pliers which he used for pulling his own teeth survive, but not the pair of steel false teeth which he also made.

In the early 1920s Tom Sukanen began to talk about building a steamboat and sailing home to Finland by way of the South Saskatchewan River, Hudson's Bay, Greenland and Iceland. Neighbors were amused by the idea, but none took him seriously. Surely if he wanted to go home he could travel the conventional way. He had received a patent for his homestead in May, 1916, and had been moderately successful; his savings were reputed to be around \$9,000.

FEARED A GREAT FLOOD?

One local legend claims that Tom built his ship because he feared a great flood would inundate the plains, and maybe with the delightfully wry humor of a Finn he told just such a tale.

More likely, Tom, who was now approaching 50, reasoned that with his knowledge of boatbuilding and the principles of steam locomotion, he could have a seaworthy ship completed for the day when he would quit the farm and retire to Finland. His wife and family had never joined him in this country, so he had nothing to lose and a lifelong whim to satisfy.

One day, probably around 1920, shipments of steel, metal cable and like supplies from eastern factories began to arrive at the Macrorie

railroad station. A neighbor, William Sentner, helped him to haul the materials home. Slowly it dawned upon the district that Tom Sukanen had been perfectly serious about his dream to return to Finland in his homemade steamboat.

It was planned that the ship would be built in sections—keel and hull—so it would be easier to haul to a launching site on the Saskatchewan River 17 miles away. Its design has been likened to an 1843 cargo freighter of the Scandinavian type which could be converted from sail to steam.

"Say what you want," a neighbor reminisced, "Tom sure gave the girl nice lines."

Construction of the hull likely came first. This was 43 feet in length, 13 feet at its greatest width, and 10 feet from keel to deck.

The ribs were first covered with lapped planking which was tarred and caulked. Then the second layer of plank was added but not lapped. Over this was placed the outer covering of sheet steel approximately one-sixteenth inch thick.

Tom Sukanen had cut each sheet to size and had crimped the edges so that one piece fitted securely into another. A large hole was left in the deck so that the boiler could be later lowered into position.

KEEL SEPARATE SECTION

The keel of the boat was fashioned as a separate section and was approximately 30 feet in length and nine feet high. It was double-planked, tarred, then covered with sheets of galvanized iron which were laced together by unbroken steel wire. This was designed to give the metal some measure of flexibility when submerged.

The keel was then "painted" with horse blood, still discernible until a few years ago, which was supposed to provide resistance to salt water. It is thought that the keel section would be flooded to give the boat draft and stability.

It is still not clear just how Tom Sukanen proposed to fasten the keel to the hull section although it has been suggested that one section fitted into the other double boiler style.

The superstructure consisted of two eight-foot high cabins which have vanished over the years, and four-foot high railings. One cabin was to be the wheelhouse while the other would provide living quarters and would house the navigational instruments which, like the boat itself, were designed and manufactured single-handedly by Tom Sukanen. The cabins would be heated

MOOSE JAW SCANDINAVIAN CLUB

By Christine Ellingson

The Moose Jaw Scandinavian Club, after a two-month break during July and August, is now back on schedule with our meetings held the last Monday of every month. Our membership continues to grow—eight new members since our September meeting.

"Canada Week" in Moose Jaw, held during the last week of June, was a very busy week for all our ethnic groups, working through the Moose Jaw Multicultural Council. The opening day parade was very colorful with many beautiful floats. The Scandinavian Club float was a replica of a Viking ship, manned by eight bearded "Vikings". Club President Edward Hjelte, as helmsman, was ably assisted by his bearded crew: Axel Olson, Irving Peterson, Harvig Hanson, Roy Ellingson, Hubert Grand, Harold Johnson and Carl Hjelte. The replica of the Viking ship was designed by our Vice-President, Odin Vevang, who was aided in its construction by Axel Olson and Roy Ellingson.

The many favorable comments received after the parade, persuaded the Scandinavian Club executive that our Viking ship should be shown again. It was entered in the Travellers Day Parade in Moose Jaw, receiving a plaque for first in its class, and also the Sweepstake Trophy. The Central Butte Fair Day Parade and the Regina Exhibition Travellers Day Parade gave our club another first in Central Butte and a second for out-of-town floats in Regina. Our Viking ship has now been retired, but found a good home out at the Heritage Museum south of Moose Jaw.

Our first social event this fall will be a dance held on November 15. Our Christmas party in December will be for members only, but our Valentine dance on February 13 will be open to everyone. We are also in the process of organizing our Scandinavian Bowling league. We hope to make progress in language, and possibly folk dancing and hopefully some of our handicrafts. □

by steam from the boiler below.

The ship's propeller, chains, pulleys, lifeboat and funnels were gradually made over the years in preparation for the day when the boat would be launched.

Late in the 1930's Tom Sukanen, now approaching 60 and with most of his savings depleted, began the arduous task of winching the hull and keel of his steamboat to the Saskatchewan River. □

Continued next issue

Multicultural Grants

The Minister responsible for Multiculturalism, the Hon. John Munro, announced recently 33 grants totalling \$116,607 under the federal government's multiculturalism program.

This program is designed to develop an awareness of Canada's cultural diversity and to encourage Canadians to share their cultural heritage with their fellow citizens.

The following Icelandic group in Manitoba received such a grant:

Canada Iceland Foundation - Winnipeg — \$12,000 for the Icelandic Centennial Cultural Conference which was held October 3-8 in Winnipeg. □

FOREIGN MINISTER ON UN SPECIAL SESSION

The 7th special session of the UN General Assembly has revealed a willingness to compromise, Norwegian Minister Knut Frydenlund told the press on his return from the conference. In his opinion a constructive dialogue had now begun instead of confrontations. Negotiations at this session had clearly been influenced by the mutual recognition of both industrialized and developing countries that genuine negotiations must begin concerning an improvement in the situation of the developing countries. Statements had been moderate and realistic.

The 7th special session represented the beginning of long negotiations on a new international economic order, Mr. Frydenlund pointed out. The conference covered an enormous range of subjects and it was not possible to make any predictions about the outcome in particular fields. Personally, Mr. Frydenlund stated that he hoped it would now be possible to draw up the political guidelines which were to form the basis for concrete negotiations.

Mr. Frydenlund also told the press that the Norwegian contribution was generally well received. Norway had chosen to take up a number of specific points, and was perhaps the country which most strongly emphasized an obligation to maintain financial transfers to the developing countries. The Scandinavian countries were, generally speaking, in a favourable position and were considered to be sympathetic to the demands of the developing countries.

Norway, among other things, supported the demand from the developing countries for an integrated raw materials program, Mr. Frydenlund pointed out. □

VASA LODGE SKANDIA



By Millie Weiss

The regular October meeting was held in the Nordic room on Oct. 4 at 7:00 p.m. with Eric Pierre as chairman. District Master G. Eliasson was also present. Seven new members were welcomed: Jo Anne Sorenson, A. Watson, G. McCauley, D. McCauley, C. McCauley, A. Currey and R. Currey.

The charter was draped in memory of Laurence (Bob) Pearson.

SICK LIST

Gus Johnson and John Garrott are not feeling too well; also Alma Samuelson and E. Brodin. Get well soon.

Thanks to Greg and Francis Johnson for the enjoyable time after the meeting.

Cliff and Paula Lindberg have been visiting Cliff's mother in B.C. and also Ivy and Andy Ogren have been in Vancouver.

Magnus and Betty Pearson had visitors from Vancouver the last week in September—Curt and Debbie Hughes, Gail Hughes,

Marjorie Correl and Ernest Pearson.

Condolences are extended to the families of Laurence (Bob) Pearson.

CORRECTION

In the September issue of the Scandinavian Centre News under the write-up of Mrs. Fred Skoog's passing, there was one important relative left out—her daughter, Audrey Graveland, and family. (So sorry for the error).

Ladies' Auxiliary will meet at the home of Henry and Linnea Lodge, 12336 St. Albert Rd. on Friday, Nov. 14 at 8 p.m.

The next meeting will be held on Nov. 1 at 7:00 p.m. in the Dania Room with Ray and Gladys McCauley as our host and hostess. Bingo will be the event of the evening.

Laurence (Bob) Pearson passed away on Sept. 25. He leaves to mourn him his wife, Pat, his dad, Fred Ernest Pearson, his mother, Dorothy Eaton, 3 brothers, Ray, Ernie and Allan, grandparents, Magnus and Betty Pearson, cousins, aunts and uncles and many friends. □

me to say what I feel. (Incidentally, you will find additions or errors in the three pages here, but please excuse my possible mistakes.) It is hard to think sometimes when tragedy strikes. Whatever any charges can be applicable to me please, for the insertion.

The Lodge will know perhaps of the past work that was accomplished by Lilly towards this end. As I remember, she started musically at an early age, playing accordion at dances and concerts, later taking up the piano. She taught music on these instruments and was most obliging when called on to perform. Our last concert was when Edgar Bergen was performing at the Northern Alberta Auditorium. She seemed tireless in her ways, trying to please the public, as much as was possible to do. She had that Viking spirit that is seldom seen. Many people will remember her as a performer, and she was widely known to so many, and helped anywhere, regardless of creed, religion or race. How many people are like that? Music was her life, she had a nice touch on the keyboard, whether it be the accordion, piano, or organ.

Lilly played at dances for the Scandinavian Centre for many years, and another



Lilly (Erickson) Boyer

well-known past member was Carl Elkstrand, who played drums and was able to also play the accordion—performing for the people, as true artists would. I myself later joined the group under Wally Heppner, which was about ten years ago and as at the Centre I played accordion while Lilly's hands were "tickling" the ivories, as the saying goes—on the piano. Those will be memorable years, of the happy past.

Lilly was a devoted Christian. Her Jehovah Witness work was widely known. Even though that she was tired (and many times I've seen this, barely able to concentrate on the sermon) she insisted on bearing it out. She always kept in contact with her mother, if not personally, then by phone. She was always cheerful in mind, even though her thoughts could dwell on darker things. If more people were like that (including myself) this living would be of a much happier existence.

We, Lilly and I, were married May 20, 1967, at the Scandinavian Centre. We went to Camrose for our honeymoon. I remember this being a long weekend. I knew her many years prior to this date. She used to work at the Art Music Store (I believe that is what it was called) and later went to the National Music Co. (Fred Orlaw managing then) I used to buy music there quite frequently. But, as you see, fate brought us together years later!

Perhaps some of the writing here may be personal, but I was asked if I can summarize a regime of the beautiful past life; that was part of Lilly, even though things may not have been.

The beautiful things that she left with us now, her son, Eric, is a great person, married to Bonnie, who is so wonderful, her mother, who is yet such a queenly lady, and myself, I changed extensively, for I must carry on where she left off—so you see, the beauty of her spirit is still here. In closing, may I be of help regarding this letter by phoning me. Thank you. — Bill Boyer □

AUTUMN RECURRING

By Beulah Huish Sadleir

Crisp the shining apple,
Crisp the autumn air,
Wing to the last bird,
Harvest to the fair.

Plenty lifts a promise
Tall as faith can be:
October idles on lone hills
With silken serenity.

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☐ Danish Society ☐ Finnish Society
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☐ Vasa Lodge ☐ Some other source


THANK YOU Letter to Skandia

Dear Friends —

Firstly, on behalf of Hedvig Erickson (mother), Eric (son) and Bonnie Taylor (wife) and myself of Edmonton, also Harvey and Eileen from Vancouver, Johnny from Lethbridge with his wife, Babs, Inez and Ron Cooper of Kamloops, do extend thousands of thanks (as the saying in Sweden goes) for the kindness shown us on the funeral day of my most loved wife, Lilly, the wreath sent by the Lodge and the afternoon refreshments that was served by the Vasa Lodge. It was very much appreciated by us. Lilly is very sadly missed by us and will never be forgotten, she was beautiful in mind, in thought towards others and with a very optimistic view towards the future of things. She will always be remembered as such, no truer person on this earth as Lilly, will ever be.

We would express our wish to have this type of thanks be inserted in the "Thank You" column of the Scandinavian Centre News, with possibly a change here and there at the discretion of the editor. But, as I write this, my thoughts lead

DANIA DOINGS



ANSGAR LUTHERAN NEWS

By Pastor H. Madsen

In last month's news we made special mention of the opportunity which would be provided this year for all worshippers at our Thanksgiving Services to bring gifts of food, to be given to the Marian Centre. We are happy to be able to report that many responded very positively and, because of this response, we were able to make some rather nice gifts to the Centre. However, we are certain that many who had good intentions, forgot at the last moment, because there could have been more foodstuffs. Therefore we hope that next year will be better.

The month of November has two important ANNUAL EVENTS. One is the ANNUAL CONGREGATIONAL MEETING, 8 p.m. on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21. This is something that every concerned member should make a definite point to include in his/her schedule. At this meeting we shall be electing a President, as well as three Church Board members.

Furthermore we shall be discussing and setting the budget for the coming year. Therefore, we need every member's opinion, and vote, to make this budget as representative of the wishes of the congregation as possible. We shall also be looking for suggestions, and comments as to how we should proceed with our Church program in the coming year. We shall look for a GOOD turnout.

The second ANNUAL EVENT at Ansgar in November, is the Danish Ladies' Club ANNUAL CHRISTMAS BAZAAR. This will be held in the Church basement on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28 at 8 p.m. As usual this will feature sale of traditional Danish meats, and baking, thereby providing everyone with an opportunity to stock up on these delicacies for Christmas. Handiwork of various kinds will also be available. The LUCKY DRAW this

By Lil Nielsen

Once again we have come to the time of year when we have to start thinking about Christmas. The Children's Christmas Party will be held on December 21 at 2:00 p.m. in the Scandinavian Centre. As in the past only members' children are eligible to attend, therefore, we urge you all to renew your membership by forwarding \$5.00 to the Secretary and also to fill out the registration form below for your children to attend the party. The forms must be in the hands of the Secretary on or before November 30, 1975. The Christmas Party is for children up to and including the age of 12 years.

Our October dance was well attended and we believe everyone had a good time. The membership draw in the amount of \$25.00 went to Svend Tuborg-Pedersen but as he was not present another \$5.00 will be added for our next draw in January.

Our Whist Drive for the month of November will be held on November 11 at 8:00 p.m. in the Dania Room. Hope to see you all.

Dania's Annual Christmas Bingo will be held on December 10 at 8:00 p.m. in the Nordic Room. Come and bring your friends, too. They are all welcome—the more the merrier.

The Danish Consulate is looking for the following persons:

LARS JAKOBSEN, born Nov. 4, 1943, in Raarup, Denmark. Lars Jakobsen emigrated to Canada Dec. 12, 1970.

Anyone knowing his whereabouts are asked to contact the Danish Consulate by phoning 436-4334.

BIKUBEN will meet as usual on the 3rd Monday of the month. See you on Nov. 17th.

THE BANK THAT BROKE THE MAILMAN'S BACK

By Harry Miller

As A Result Of What Vernal, Utah, Did Some Years Ago, Postal Regulations Have Been Changed. No Longer Can You Move A Building Brick By Brick Via The U.S. Mails!

Ever hear of ordering bricks by mail? The town of Vernal, Utah, did. In fact that's how Vernal built its bank, with bricks—50,000 of them—all delivered by mail. The bricks, each wrapped carefully in paper, and packed in crates of 50 pounds, were transported from Salt Lake City by parcel post 407 miles yet within the 150-mile zone. As Vernal was then without a railroad, the mail contractor's equipment was inadequate to move the bricks the last 65 miles, so residents of Vernal helped. It wasn't long afterwards that post office regulations were changed, since neither Uncle Sam nor his carriers liked "moving Buildings by parcel post".

In 1916, directors of the Bank of Vernal decided that the community ought to have a modern, fireproof bank. But the nearest brick kilns were at Salt Lake City, and because of treacherous roads, freight haulers asked \$3.00 per cwt to haul the bricks for the 70'x97' building.

This meant that the cost of hauling each brick by truck would be 15 cents, for a total cost of \$7,500. This dimmed hope for the new structure until a bank employee, who later became president of the institution, started thumbing through postal regulations. He discovered that the bricks could be mailed for less than

year will consist of: (1) a Philips Dripolater, and (2) an embroidered magazine holder. The tickets are only 25¢ each or 5 for \$1.00. Nowhere, that we know of, does an opportunity to be lucky come at this low price nowadays. If you haven't yet gotten your tickets, check with any of the Ladies from the Danish Club, or phone Anne-Lisa Larsen at 459-7341 and she will be glad to help you. And of course at the bazaar there will be coffee served with unbeatable Danish pastry.

The BAZAAR is always a good night of fun and fellowship, as well as an opportunity to help YOUR CHURCH, because the proceeds from this event and all the Ladies' hard work goes to support YOUR CHURCH. We shall look for YOU.

To all the supporters of Ansgar who were out of town for the long Thanksgiving weekend, and were therefore not able to bring their ANNUAL GIFT to Church, we invite you to bring it some other Sunday, or mail it to our Treasurer, Poul Larsen at 10635 - 52 St., Edmonton. Thank you. □

half the quoted truck price.

Since regulations limited the weight of a package to 50 pounds, bank officials figured about ten bricks to a parcel, and hastily ordered 5,000 parcels. It wasn't long before an incredulous postal investigator was on his way to Vernal to find out why parcel post deliveries were falling behind in the area and what the Star Route carrier's strange complaint was all about: "I'm getting fallen arches; I've got mounds of bricks for the Vernal bank and they're still accumulating." In the meantime some 30 tons of bricks were somewhere in the mail system, with 10 more tons to

come.

Then postal authorities decided that it wasn't the province of the Post Office Department to deliver bricks by mail. They quickly ruled that a shipper could send no more than 200 pounds a day to any one consignee. Not to be thus thwarted, the bank officials countered by getting local farmers, ranchers and townspeople to become consignees for the bricks. These volunteers carted them from the post office to the bank site. It took many months but eventually there were enough bricks to build Vernal's first brick edifice—which still serves the community as a bank that offers "extraordinary service". □

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FINNISH SOCIETY

SFS

By Elmer Kankkunen

Although the Finns didn't have a candidate for the Scandinavian Centre Queen Contest, they put on a fashion show which proved that they weren't exactly lacking in lovely lasses. Some of their models were really 'stacked' to say the least. I'm sorry I missed the fun but, judging from all replays of the action, I would think that, if the audience enjoyed themselves half as much as the performers, it must have been quite a show.

The Annual Bazaar and Bake Sale, held Oct. 18 at the Scandinavian Centre, attracted a good crowd and it was very encouraging to see several newcomers in attendance. The auctioneer, Vaikko Kujala, had his work cut out for him as his table was heaped high with goodies donated by the members. Articles included a painting by Mrs. Luoma, wooden wall plaques by Mr. Rastas and various knitted goods and baking.

The best return of the night was received on a scatter rug donated by Mr. Liimatainen. After it was initially auctioned off, the successful bidder, Mr. Ruut, generously redonated it. A word of caution, don't get caught downwind from those Finns who bought all the heavy rye bread.

A dozen or so people showed up for folkdancing lessons given on the Thanksgiving weekend by Mr. Vanhapetto from Thunder Bay, Ontario.

We got off to a good start as we have a small but enthusiastic group. All we need now is a few more interested people and perhaps someone locally who is willing to take over the instructing. Arrangements are being made to obtain national costumes and starting October 21, regular practices will be held every Tuesday night at the Scandinavian Centre. We hope to be able to present a few Finnish folkdances as part of the Scandapades program next February.

The ski season is fast approaching and a good selection of crosscountry skis and skiing apparel is now being featured at many of the local stores and sports shops. Most shops have fairly knowledgeable sales staff who can give would-be skiers good advice. However if you are planning on acquiring ski equipment and have some questions, do not hesitate to call yours truly, I may be able to help in some way. During the next few weeks I hope to prowl the local stores and shops examining the equipment in stock. I also intend to do some exploring of trails and areas which may be suitable for crosscountry skiing right

FINLAND - SUOMI

PART V
THE DEFENCE OF
FINLAND

Four times in the fifty years since her Declaration of Independence, Finland has been involved in war. Her defence forces have thus played a major part in the maintenance of independence. But Finnish military history goes much further back in time. For centuries border land between two empires, the Swedish and the Russian, Finland from medieval times up to the beginning of the 19th century was fought over time and again; practically each generation experienced war; and Finnish men came to regard participation in the defence of their country as a self-evident duty. Many present-day Finnish units are able to trace their origins back to regiments founded on a regional basis in the Swedish period, with a record of battles fought deep in Central Europe and Russia and a tradition of original military tactics, especially suited for guerilla warfare.

While Finland belonged to Sweden, her forces were an integral part of the Swedish Army. As an autonomous Grand Duchy of the Russian Czar, Finland could maintain a separate military establishment. Thus Finland, upon entering independence, has had a long military tradition.

The first duty of the modern Finnish Defence Forces, in support of the policy of neutrality of the country, is to prevent Finland from being involved in a war. If this cannot be done the second duty is to resist attack in order to maintain the country's independence and to safeguard the nation's existence.

It is the accepted opinion in Finland that there should be no doubt in or outside Finland that, to safeguard her independence, Finland will defend herself with might and will permit no outside force to use Finnish territory for its aims.

It is understood in Finland that the first duty of the Defence Forces requires:

- the ability to resist violations of Finnish neutrality,
- military preparedness to resist attempts at paralyzing Finland's will and potential for self-defence by surprise,

here in the city.

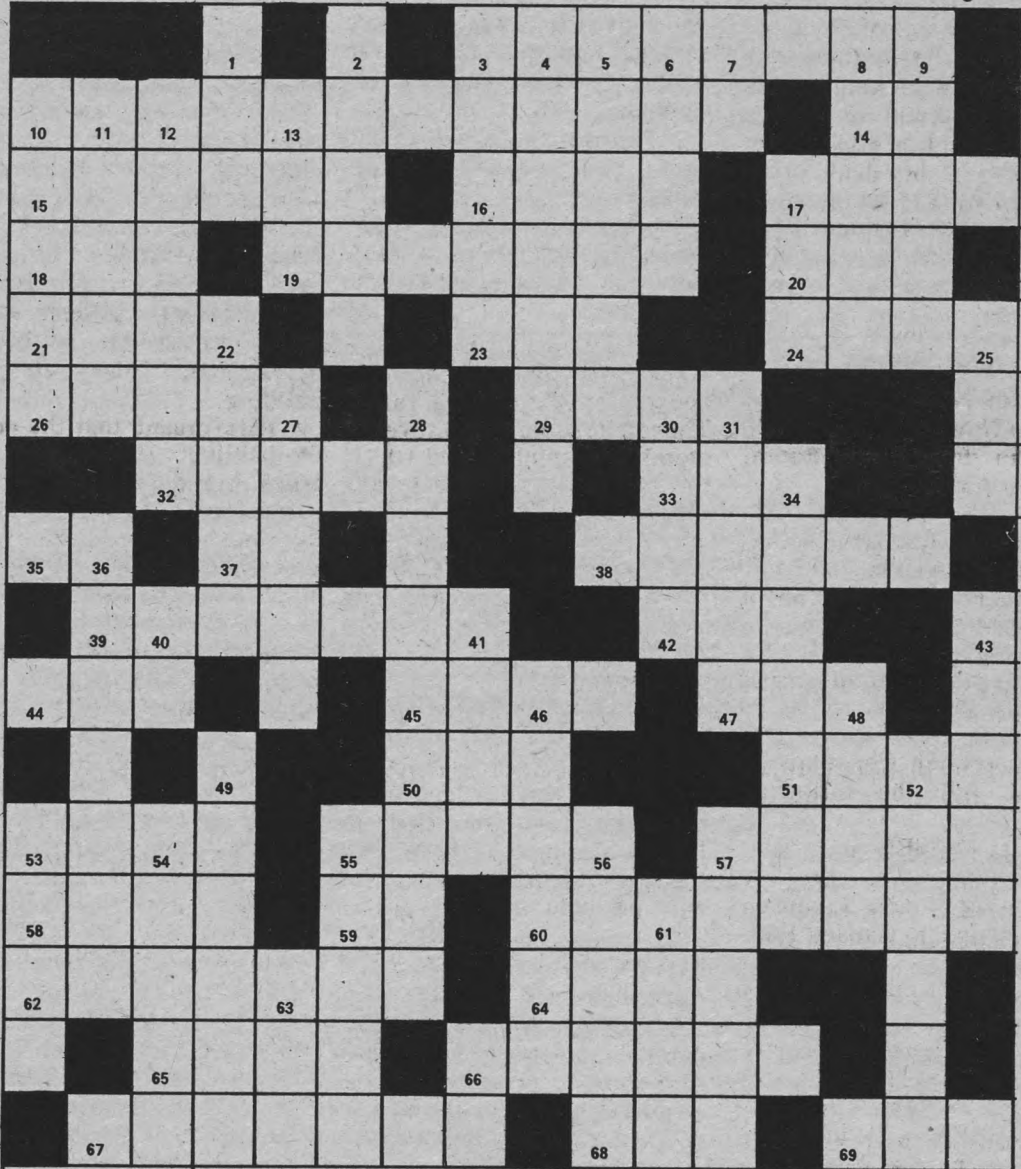
COMING EVENTS

Finnish Society Adults Christmas Party will be held at the Centre, November 28. We shall have an orchestra and most of the usual activities, however, further details are not yet available. As the date approaches, for more information contact any member of the Finnish Society executive. □

• preparedness both in training and in material to make all the resources of the country available for national defence in case of need.

The Finn is basically the product of vast forests, beautiful lakes and freezing cold. His way of life involved with clearing the forest for cultivation, skiing across the winter landscape, and hardening in the Finnish "sauna", has made him the unyielding and persevering Finnish soldier for whom life is the freedom of the nation. This is the basis on which the military defence preparedness of Finland is built, with well-trained men, battle equipment and operation plans. □

SCANWORD
PUZZLE



- 45 Something granted for temporary use

47 To strike sharply

50 To cut off branches from a tree

51 The part of a thing on which it rests

53 The stand on which a corpse is laid before burial

55 Essential

57 A portion of something

58 Capital of Norway

59 Used to represent someone or something whose gender is unknown or disregarded

60 That process done to metal to give strength

62 Used for covering roofs

64 Filaments growing from the skin of man

65 Any of several small fresh water ducks

66 Any orderly manner of procedure

67 To relate

68 A small peg from which a golf ball is driven

69 A donkey
- 8 A Norwegian coin

9 A small boy

10 Inhabitant of Sweden

11 Winston Churchill smoked this

12 Drugstore in Norwegian

13 Abbreviation for Doctors

17 Summit

22 Nut of an oak tree

25 Cunning

27 Process of law to determine guilt or innocence

28 A body that revolves around a planet

30 Periods of time

31 A person furnishing blood for a transfusion

35 To make incapable

36 To do away with

40 Associate in nursing (abbrev.)

41 The part of the plant that grows in the soil

43 Rapidity in moving

46 Absence of emotion

48 Two of a kind

49 Norwegian crowns

52 Distinctive odors

53 Chairman of Torske Klubben

54 Persons of the highest class

55 A country residence

56 Smallest in amount

57 A lively outing

61 A very small sum of money

63 Slang expression for pistol

66 Sons of Norway (abbrev.)
- DOWN

1 A single object

2 One who hoards money

3 A place of shelter and safety

4 The beginning of the night

5 Little

6 A band worn around the waist

7 The opposite of out
- Answer on Page 9

- ACROSS**
- 3 Capital of Finland
 - 10 A native of Scandinavia
 - 14 Registered nurse (abbrev.)
 - 15 Used when driving a car in the rain
 - 16 Doctors of animals
 - 17 A tax imposed for travelling on a bridge
 - 18 Self esteem
 - 19 Next in order after the sixth
 - 20 Single in numbers
 - 21 Information fed into a computer
 - 23 Nothing
 - 24 Favorite animals
 - 26 To raise upright
 - 29 Necessity
 - 32 A country west of Japan
 - 33 A pole or staff
 - 35 Abbreviation for Public Address System
 - 37 Rhode Island (abbrev.)
 - 39 Banana in Norwegian, Danish or Swedish
 - 42 A call for help by telegraphy
 - 44 2,000 pounds

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NORDSTJARNAN NEWS

By Sherry Havanka

Our lodge was saddened in the loss of a charter member, Brother Sven Sjogren. Mr. Sjogren was born in Norbotten, Sweden, November 28, 1901. He came to Canada in 1923 and resided in the Brightview district until his passing. A very fine gentleman, he was a great musician and accordion player and was known far and wide for his lively Scandinavian music. He helped organize Nordstjarnan Lodge No. 575, and over the years held numerous offices, as chairman, secretary and trustee. He also had been a member of Alberta District Lodge No. 18.

He leaves to mourn his passing, one daughter, Eleanora (Mrs. Gus Tabler), two sons, Henry at Brightview and George at Calgary. Besides a host of friends and relatives.

At the August 2 meeting held at the Pete Nelson home, Herbert Nelson received his 40-year membership pin.

The Annual Lodge Picnic was held August 10 at "Browns Park" Rapid Creek. The day began with a lovely potluck dinner at noon.

NEMI OPENS NEW MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

On September 1, 1975, the North European Management Institute in Oslo opened its new International Management Program. The four month program will be held twice yearly, in the fall and spring, and replaces the previously offered 8 1/2 month management program at the institute. NEMI will maintain its international flavour with representatives from eight countries participating. The average age of the participants is 33, while they have from 6 to 12 years of experience from the public and private sector.

Most of the participants are sent to NEMI and financially supported by their organizations. A total of sixteen organizations have sent participants to NEMI's fall program. In addition to the Norwegian companies Det norske Veritas, A/S Elektrisk Bureau, Elkem-Spigerverket A/S, and Steen A Strøm A/S, participants also come from Chilalo Agricultural Development Unit of the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture, Mitsui Shipbuilding & Engr. Co. in Japan, Neste Oy in Finland, Sabah Electricity Board in Malaysia, Thorells Consulting Engr. in Sweden, and Water & Power Works in Curacao.

Among this year's seven professors are Arne Gausel; Lee Johnston, on leave from the University of Virginia; Charles Lawrence, on leave from Purdue University; and Winston Oberg, on leave

Competition was keen in the horseshoe tournament with Reino Havanka taking the trophy. Of course, the children had fun as there were many organized races and ball games.

On August 16 the lodge hosted their Annual Bavarian Festival. The Hoffmans supplied the music and a good time was had by all.

The September lodge meeting was held at the Gordon Krause home. Committees were appointed to look into the possibilities of having a Lutefisk Supper this fall.

The October meeting was held at the John Domzy home. Our Annual Lutefisk and Meatball Supper will be held November 29 at the Moose Hall in Wetaskiwin. Everyone is welcome.

Get-well wishes are extended to Mrs. Amy Olson who is in Wetaskiwin hospital.

Phyllis Tapio and friend have returned from travelling to Ontario. Phyllis is now back in Alberta after spending two years in B.C. She has found a new job in Edmonton.

from Michigan State University, all of whom are in residence at NEMI as Visiting Professors. The three other professors, John Constable from Cranfield School of Management in England and Leslie Grayson from INSEAD in France will teach in parts of the program.

KING OLAV V NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE FUND

The Sons of Norway Foundation—in association with Sons of Norway, the world's largest organization of North Americans of Norwegian birth, descent or affiliation—has as a major contribution to the 1975 Sesquicentennial of organized Norwegian westward migration established a special fund, designated as "King Olav V Norwegian-American Heritage Fund". The King of Norway has lent his name and support to this Fund.

The purpose of the Fund is to institutionalize activities directed towards the enhancement of heritage efforts in a spirit of mutual co-operation between the U.S. and Norway, thereby providing a vehicle for studies of the American and Norwegian heritages by qualified grants and scholarship recipients.

According to Mr. Roy C. Eide, President of the Minneapolis-based international fraternal benefit society, a nationwide fundraising drive is now underway. Mr. Eide has appointed

Mr. Otto Reinertsen of California to spearhead this drive, involving all 340 local chapters of Sons of Norway. By October, when the King of Norway will visit the Twin Cities area, including a meeting with Norwegian leaders at the Sons of Norway International Headquarters on Monday, October 13, the Society expects to have reached a total membership of 100,000. The immediate goal of the fundraising campaign is \$100,000.

Now in its tenth year of operations, Sons of Norway Foundation, headed by Mr. Tor Dahl of Minneapolis, has been heavily involved in recent programs such as the "Ski for Light" project in Colorado for handicapped people, "Camp Norway" in Norway for American youths, scholarships for Norwegian, as well as American, teachers and students, and other educational efforts.

Mr. Eide and other Sons of Norway officials, together with Mr. Dahl, this summer took part in the various Sesquicentennial events in Norway, attended by the King; the U.S. Ambassador to Norway, Mr. Thomas Byrnes; the Norwegian Ambassador to the U.S., Mr. S. Chr. Sommerfelt; U.S. Senators Walter Mondale and Hubert Humphrey; Congressman Albert Quie; Dr. Gordon M. A. Mork, President, The Norwegian 1975 Sesquicentennial Association; and other American and Norwegian dignitaries.

NORWEGIAN COAST GUARD PROPOSED

A government-appointed commission has recommended that Norway establish a separate Coast Guard to replace the present fisheries surveillance service carried out by units from the Norwegian Navy.

The new Coast Guard would have the main responsibility for fisheries surveillance and protection of equipment, and would also carry out patrolling duties for the purpose of monitoring activities on the Norwegian Continental Shelf, including scientific investigations off the coast, on the ocean floor and in the ground below. The Coast Guard would also plot and monitor drifting objects in the sea which could be hazardous to shipping and assist with jobs for which other organizations have the main responsibility, such as rescue missions, environmental protection and police duties.

The commission, chaired by Under-Secretary of Trade Thorvald Stoltenberg, stated that the tasks of the Coast Guard could best be solved by the combined use of naval planes and large ships carrying helicopters. The commission sees a need for ten such ships, but feels that an order for seven would

be sufficient at first, since the three existing fisheries' surveillance vessels could be rebuilt and used through the 1980s. In addition, a specialty vessel equipped for deep diving missions should be considered. Three Orion aircraft and six helicopters would be needed at first. □

THE SESQUICENTENNIAL 1825-1975

KING OLAV'S UNITED STATES VISIT

After years of planning and hard work on the part of the various Sesquicentennial Committees, eight major cities are now ready for the upcoming visit of King Olav V of Norway. The 72-year-old monarch will have a full program, which started in New York City on Oct. 4 and ends in Anchorage, Alaska, nearly four weeks later. □

The customer was being shaved in a country town to which he was a visitor, when the barber cut his cheek.

The barber was all apologies, and to give the cut a chance to close up, he placed a piece of tissue paper over the gash.

When the shave was finished the customer—to the great surprise of the barber—handed over a substantial tip.

"That's all right," said the victim, with a smile of forgiveness; "I don't often get shaved by a man who deals in three trades."

"Three trades?" queried the puzzled barber.

"Yes," came the sarcastic reply—"barber, butcher and paperhanger."

AUTUMNAL

These wild flamboyant colors

The season has put on
Have found my heart exulting
Over hill and town.

The aspens on the pathway
Are wrapped in flame and gold,

And all the woods are crimson
Where maple trees are bold.

Here willows drape the ridges

In panicles of brown
And all the seeded grasses
With wealth are bending down.

Oh, fall has teased the fancy,
Written itself in rhyme—
But a leaf drifts down in warning

Lest I forget the time.

—Linnie F. Robinson

DEFINITIONS

A "recession" is a period in which you tighten up your belt. A "depression" is a time in which you have no belt to tighten. When you have no pants to hold up, it's a "panic".

MARRIAGE

Anyone with bright red hair and a florid complexion should marry someone with jet-black hair. The very corpulent should marry the thin and spare, and the bony, wiry, cold-blooded should marry the round-featured, warm-hearted, emotional type.

HUSBANDS

Always leave home with a tender goodbye and loving words. They may be the last.

Wally K. Broen, B.Comm., C.A.

Chartered Accountant

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Phone 474-2006

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Kitchen Corner

If you have carrots in your garden, try some of these recipes. They are quite economical to make and so good!

CARROT COOKIES

1 cup grated carrots (raw)
Mix with 1 egg
1 teaspoon vanilla
1/2 teaspoon salt
3/4 cup margarine
3/4 cup sugar
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1/4 cup walnuts

Cream margarine and sugar. Mix flour, baking powder and salt together. Add to the margarine and sugar mixture alternately with the carrot mixture. Add walnuts. Drop by spoon onto a cookie sheet. Bake at 425°F for 10 minutes.

FROSTING

Grated rind and juice of 1 orange. Thicken with icing sugar and a little butter.

CARROT CUP CAKES

1 cup sugar
3/4 cup margarine
1 cup grated carrots (raw)
1 1/2 cups flour
1/2 cup nuts or raisins
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon baking soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon vanilla
1/4 teaspoon salt

Mix in the usual manner. Bake at 375°F for about 20 to 25 minutes.

CARROT CAKE

This is moist and delicious.

1 cup sugar
1 cup Mazola oil
3 eggs
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 1/3 teaspoons soda
1 1/3 teaspoons baking powder
1 1/3 teaspoons cinnamon
1 1/3 cups flour
2 cups grated raw carrots
1/2 cup chopped nuts

Combine sugar, oil and eggs and beat until creamy. Combine all dry ingredients and add to oil mixture. Beat till well blended. Add carrots and nuts. Bake in ungreased tube pan at 300°F for 1 hour and 15 minutes.

ICING

4 oz. Philadelphia cream cheese
1/2 lb. icing sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 or 3 tablespoons butter
Beat until light and fluffy.

CARROT PUDDING

1 cup flour
1/2 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1/8 teaspoon nutmeg
1/2 teaspoon allspice
1 cup brown sugar

1 cup grated carrots (raw)
1 cup grated potatoes
1 cup bread crumbs
1 cup raisins
1 cup currants
3/4 cup suet, finely chopped
2 tablespoons sour milk

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add others in order given. Turn into well-greased moulds. Cover and steam 1 1/4 hours for smaller moulds and 3 hours for large moulds.

LEMON SAUCE

1/4 cup sugar
1 tablespoon cornstarch
1 cup boiling water
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon lemon juice
Grated lemon rind

Mix sugar and flour and add boiling water. Cook until there is no taste of raw starch. Remove from heat and add butter, lemon juice and grated rind.

SCANDINAVIAN RECIPE FOR NOVEMBER CURRIED CRAB MEAT AND DANISH SAUSAGE SANDWICHES (SMØRREBRØD)

(Serves four)
7 - 1/2-oz. can king crab meat
4-oz. can (drained weight) Danish cocktail sausages
Sweet butter

1/2 cup onion, diced
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon curry powder
1 cup light cream
Salt
Pepper

2 tablespoons brandy
4 slices bacon
8 slices French bread

Buy the tendonless crab meat, if possible. If the regular king crab meat is used, the tendons must be carefully removed before cooking. Melt 2 tablespoons butter in a saucepan or skillet over low heat. Add onion. Saute only until onion is yellow. Remove from heat. Stir in flour and curry powder, mixing very well. In a small saucepan heat cream until bubbles appear around edge of pan. Slowly stir cream into pan with onion. Mix very well. Return to low heat, and simmer 5 minutes. Add crab meat, brandy and salt and pepper to taste. Simmer over a low burner 5 minutes more. Set aside until serving time. Cut each slice of bacon crosswise into 4 pieces. Wrap a piece of bacon around each sausage. Fasten open end of bacon with toothpick. Saute sausages in a skillet without added fat until bacon is brown, turning when necessary. Butter bread. Heat crab meat if necessary,

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION DESIGNATES OCTOBER 9, 1975, NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN DAY

President Gerald R. Ford has signed a Proclamation designating October 9, 1975, as Norwegian-American Day, 1975. The bill was proposed by U.S. Senator Walter F. Mondale, Minnesota, and co-sponsored by U.S. Senator Hubert Humphrey, Minnesota, U.S. Senator Henry M. Jackson, Washington, and U.S. Senator Gaylord Nelson, Wisconsin.

The Proclamation was recently presented by Senator Mondale to Mr. Roy C. Eide, President of Sons of Norway International, who represented close to 100,000 members of the fraternal benefit society. Also present at the ceremony at the foot of the Leif Erikson monument at the Minnesota State Capitol, St. Paul, were U.S. Congressman Albert Quie, Minnesota, Dr. Gordon Mork, President of the Norwegian-American Sesquicentennial Association, and several Sons of Norway officials and members.

The Proclamation States:

One hundred and fifty years ago, 47 men, women and children arrived in New York harbor aboard the Norwegian sloop, "Restauration". Although Norway's links to the New World date back to the

and spoon over bread. Remove toothpicks from sausages and place on top of crab meat.

BREAD MADE OF WOOD

In times of great scarcity, and where famine threatens, it is well known how to prepare a nutritious substance, which may go under the name of bread, from the beech and other woods destitute of turpentine.

Take green wood, chop it into very small chips; or make it into shavings, which is better. Boil these three or four times, stirring them very hard during boiling. Dry them, and then reduce them to powder, if possible; if not, as fine as you can. Bake this powder in the oven three or four times, and then grind it as you would corn. Wood thus prepared acquires the smell and taste of corn flour. It will not ferment without the addition of leaven. The leaven prepared for corn-flour is the best to use with it.

It will form a spongy bread, and when much baked with a hard crust, is by no means unpalatable.

This kind of flour boiled in water and left to stand, forms a thick, tough, trembling jelly, which is very nutritious, and in time of great scarcity in frontier countries, may be restored to preserve life, with perfect confidence. — (From the Emigrant's Handbook, 1854.)

11th century, when Norse mariners, led by Leif Erikson, discovered Vinland, the arrival of the "Restauration" on October 9, 1825, marked the beginning of an important new era in the histories of both Norway and America.

The small group of debarking emigrants were the first of thousands—the earliest wave in a tide of settlers and pioneers who would help to tame a savage wilderness, clear the prairies and cultivate the soil.

Whole new communities would be founded by these Norwegian Americans. Their folklore, music, religious and ethnic traditions were to enrich the cultural heritage of the American people.

In 1975, as we observe the bicentennial of American independence, it is also fitting that we mark the 150th anniversary of the arrival of that first group of settlers from Norway, and express our thanks for the gifts of industry, character and love of the land that they brought with them to their new homes.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, October 9, 1975, as Norwegian-American Day in recognition of the enormous contributions Americans of Norwegian ancestry have made, and continue to make, to our nation and our way of life. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundredth.

The original document will be exhibited in downtown

Minneapolis during the forthcoming visit by H.M. King Olav V of Norway to the United States, and then permanently be on display in Sons of Norway International Headquarters in that same city.

YESTERDAY—TODAY TOMORROW

There are two days in every week about which we should not worry, two days which should be kept free from fear and apprehension.

One of these days is YESTERDAY with its mistakes and cares, its faults and blunders, its aches and pains. YESTERDAY has passed forever beyond our control.

All the money in the world cannot bring back YESTERDAY. We cannot undo a single act we performed; we cannot erase a single word we said. . . . YESTERDAY is gone.

The other day we should not worry about is TOMORROW with its possible adversaries, its burdens, its large promise and poor performance. TOMORROW is also beyond our immediate control.

TOMORROW'S sun will rise, either in splendor or behind a mask of clouds—but it will rise. Until it does, we have no stake in TOMORROW for it is as yet unknown.

This leaves only one day . . . TODAY. Any man can fight the battle of just one day. It is only when you and I add the burdens of those two awful eternities . . . YESTERDAY and TOMORROW that we break down.

It is not the experience of TODAY that drives men mad—it is remorse or bitterness for something which happened YESTERDAY and the dread of what TOMORROW may bring.

LET US, THEREFORE, LIVE BUT ONE DAY AT A TIME!

Scanword Puzzle Answer

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S	C	A	N	D	I	N	A	V	I	A	N	R
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		K	O	R	E	A		G		R	O	D
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B	I	E	R		V	I	T	A	L		S	L
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	P	E	R	T	A	I	N		T	E	E	A

Continued from Page 3 COURTSHIP IN NORWAY

could be done in different ways. Some guys would come right out and ask her to marry him, but many times this was too simple a procedure. There were many other ways, it all depended on where you lived, and local custom. In some places, if the girl gave him a drink that meant approval, and they were engaged right then and there. In Sunnfjord it was a custom that a boy would try and take the hymn book away from his girl when she was walking to church. If the girl let go of the book voluntarily, she was his. In Telemark the suitor kept bringing gifts to his girl, and if she kept on accepting them, she would finally be his.

However, many girls didn't have any suitors, and it was most likely to happen if she were poor. So the parents had to offer them to the boys. At Sunnmøre it was the custom that if a man had a daughter ready for marriage, he would take his daughter by the hand after the church service was over, walk up and down the aisle saying: "My daughter is looking for a man today." She had a pouch hanging from her belt, and if one of the young men put a coin in there, he had gotten himself a girlfriend. But if it happened that nobody was interested, then the father and the daughter had to repeat the performance Sunday after Sunday. It must have been terribly embarrassing, both for the girl and the father, and it gives us an idea how tough the times have been in the past. We still remember the old saying: "Marry your son when you will, your daughter when you can."

Much has been written about courtship. We can read about courting in the "Niebelungenlied", in "Romeo and Juliet" by Shakespeare and countless other books. In the fairytales, "Askeladden" gets the girl because he is so clever and down to earth, and either it is love at first sight, or else "Marry first and love will follow".

Most of the popular songs we hear are about love and wooing. There was a competition a number of years ago about who could find the most song titles with the word "love" in it. I thought I had a chance when I came up with about 500, but a lady had everybody beat—she had 1,200. And this is so far back that "I Love You, Yeah, Yeah, Yeah" wasn't even composed yet.

I believe dancing is also a part of courtship. It is a tremendous asset in life if you are a good dancer. Imagine the feelings of a non-dancer when he sees some smartaleck dancing past with his favorite girl—the non-dancer's favorite girl, that is.

A folk song in Norway goes something like this:

Girl: There is a suitor standing out in the yard.

Father: How much money does he have, my daughter, Dalia?

Girl: He says he has two hundred dollars.

Father: Turn him down and get rid of him.

This keeps on verse after verse, and they add a hundred dollars for each verse. When they get to five hundred, the father says: "Open the door, let him in, you, my daughter, Dalia.") The only thing is that the way things are going with inflation and all, the father would probably look for someone with more than five hundred bucks, so more and more suitors and more and more verses would be needed.

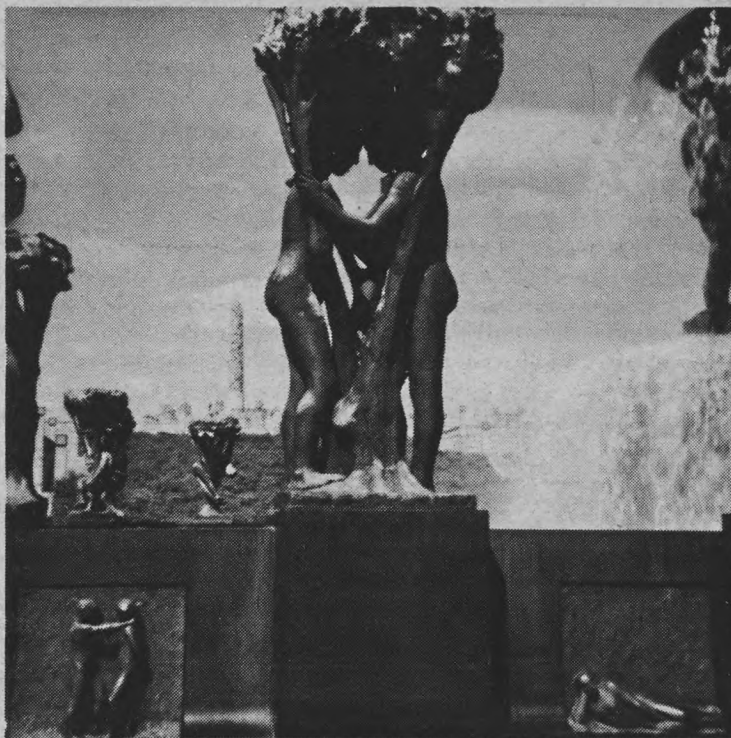
There are a lot of famous sayings about love and marriage. We shall mention a few, even though marriage many times has nothing to do with courtship. For instance, Alexander Pope said: "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," and that is something to think about. Chaucer had this to say: "Love is blind all day and may not see." The English scholar Robert Burton came up with this one: "One was never married, and that's his hell; another is and that's his plague," while Oscar Wilde had this to say: "One should always be in love. That is the reason one should never marry." But a Norwegian proverb says: "The one who brings home a good wife for himself is hauling a valuable wagonload into the yard."

If we feel like smiling at some of the antics of the old-timers when they went courting, we should remember that if one generation sometimes in the past decided not to do it, all mankind would be wiped out.

And if the reader thinks that I am not going to mention the accordion at all in this story, he is right, because I am not going to. But I could mention, in case someone might get the impression that Norway and Scandinavia as a whole are backwards in woman matters, it might be mentioned that in Norway women were enfranchised in 1913, and a law which came into force in 1938 opened all branches of government service, including the state church, to women. In Sweden women gained the vote in 1923 when they were admitted to every branch of public employment except military, and Danish women were enfranchised in 1915, and Denmark was the first country to appoint a woman cabinet minister.

So we seem to have come a long way, it all depends on how you look at it.

To go and see the girls in their bedrooms on Saturday night is now a dying art in Norway. As for myself, I was just exactly old enough to live during



One of sculptures in Vigeland Park, Oslo.



Stave church in Bygdøy.

Continued from Page 3 TRIP TO NORWAY

lilacs were in full bloom everywhere, it is the smallest capital of all the Scandinavian countries, yet most interesting. If you can imagine Banff with this population, you can feature Oslo. Through its 900-year history it has been ravaged by fire several times, so as a result has a mixture of different architectural styles within the span of a single street. There is also the Old and New Oslo. It has mountains and fjords at its doorstep. It is on the Oslo Fjord and you're never too far from wild and unspoiled rolling forest-clad hills. There are also many pools and small mountain lakes. The water of the fjord has the average summer temperature of 70°F or 22°C. The Holmenkollen Tower ski area is a half hour by car from Oslo city centre and can be seen from many focal points. There are many museums, libraries and technical institutions open to the public. Oslo is fronted with busy port activities and in recent years

the very tail end of it, and the custom belongs to the good old days. Stories about it is what we call folklore, and is part of our heritage. □

oil well riggings are in the water right in front of City Hall.

We visited the famous Oslo "Raadhuset" (City Hall) with its imposing architectural structure sitting with the harbour across it. The building has been lavishly decorated by Norway's leading artists—using whole-wall murals. There are monumental paintings by Henrick Sørensen, plus frescoes, sculptures, and also wood carvings.

While in Oslo we went on two guided tours of three hours each. Those were beautiful, sunny and warm days. A bus full left City Hall at 10:00 a.m. for Oslo "Domkirke" (Cathedral). It was built towards the end of the 17th century and has since been extensively restored inside and out. I attended this cathedral the following Sunday. The pipe organ music from that huge church sounded great, almost an ethereal sound.

Everybody goes to see Vigeland Park while in Oslo and that's where our guide took us next. It has become world famous for its 150 sculptured groups of human beings and animals in this 75-acre piece of land, carved in stone, iron and bronze.

They were all carved by artist Gustav Vigeland. It is considered a sculptural masterpiece and universally regarded as unique, which took 40 years to complete. Although the artist died in 1943, he had never explained these works, leaving the interpretation to each beholder. The popular conception is that it depicts human struggle from birth to death with its agonies and joys. The major piece is a monolith of more than 57 feet in height. It is a mass of 121 tortured, withered bodies cut from one block of granite, which was 17 yards tall, 3 yards in diameter and weighed 470 tons.

We went next through picturesque, forested hills to Holmenkollen ski jump which is perched high above the fjord. This is often the location for many international ski competitions and frequently could be viewed on our local TV. What a view from the top! All of Oslo and over the whole fjord. You could spot the mountains as far away as Rjukan, a town northwest of Oslo.

We went yet to another tourist attraction before lunch—the Munch museum. It contains 1,100 paintings, 4,500 drawings and 18,000 prints by Edvard Munch as testamentary gifts to the city of Oslo. He would not at any time of his life depart with any one of them. He was a pioneer in world art in that he laid the foundation of expressionism on which modern artistic trends have since been based. He is considered a great Norwegian pictorial artist in that he was able to place emotional and intellectual involvement with such intensity. We saw such paintings as "The Sick Child", "Puberty", "Morning After" and "The Shriek". He also did great murals and is also famous for his etchings in black and white, lithography and a massive amount of printmaking.

Our guide suggested "Lille Kjekken" for lunch which also had an outside cafe. Oslo has quite a few of these right down town.

After lunch we resumed another tour, this time to the peninsula suburb of Bygdøy where the Norwegian Folk Museum and Ship Museums are. The Folk Museum consists of 150 wooden log buildings with moss roofs—frequently flowers, small shrubs and even trees growing on them. Each building or group of buildings depict some part of Norwegian urban and rural culture, including ancient tapestries, church art, tools and equipment of every kind; also household and musical articles, etc. One of these buildings is one of Norway's unique Stave Churches from the 12th century and had been moved to this location.

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TRIP TO NORWAY

Continued from Page 10

TRIP TO NORWAY

Henrik Ibsen's (Norway's greatest drama writer) study has been reassembled here. They also have a Lappish collection. Going in the daytime this time, we missed the festive night at Norsk Folkemuseum conducted by a Master of Ceremonies. The program included demonstrations of the oldest musical instruments known in Norway, a weaver and potter creating handwovens and ceramics. After a Norwegian farm meal of flat brød, reindeer meat, rømmegrøt and stein of øl (beer), the guests are shown folk dances where they are invited to join in.

While in Bygdøy we also got to see the Viking Ship Museum. They had remarkable relics of the Viking age. The Oseberg ship contained a collection of household articles like iron kettle, large baking trays, carving knife and buckets of bronze or brass. The collection was varied enough to give a good idea of daily life in the 9th century of Norway. There were richly ornamental animal carvings on sleighs and wagons which enabled them to travel both by land and sea. There were iron-bound chests with textiles and tapestries which were preserved for more than 1000 years. On the Gokstad ship you could see special chambers for the burial. For example, two women found buried had implements for spinning and weaving. This ship also showed insight into Viking art. From these ships there is convincing proof of the seaworthiness of these types of vessels and one can understand better how Norway has made its reputation of being one of the world's best shipbuilders.

Next day, we took a tour of our own to Akerhus Castle. It is also on the waterfront. It was built by King Haakon V in 1300 and was his Royal residence. The ponderous fortress style has since been replaced, restored and redecorated into a more elegant structure and is used on important state occasions. While there we wanted to view the Norwegian Resistance Movement Museum but it wasn't open at that time, so we missed seeing the different exhibitions at the time of the German occupation, 1940-45.

While in Oslo, we had the opportunity to meet with George and Rigmor (relations through marriage). Her father and company are producers of the famous Magnus Engmark Meteor electrical Takki that are advertised in S.N. Viking magazine. He took us to Drammen (a two-hour drive south of Oslo) as he does "alle fremmender" (guests), to see the spiral tunnel in a mountain there (another engineering feat). It had a

length of 1,650 m. At the top a beautiful view over Drammen could be seen. He pointed in the northwesterly direction and behind that one mountain in Geilo they had a "hutte" (summer cabin). There was a coffee house on the top with tables and chairs outside the building and placed at random around the artistically arranged grounds. We had a pleasurable cup of coffee and kakker, exchanging the latest news of our respective families. They had adopted a South American native child. Last summer, Rigmor had made a special trip to South America for that intent purpose. They said she was so emaciated, and pot-bellied, but now is the picture of health—big, bright, black eyes, so energetic and a really sweet little girl. They were so proud of her. She can speak both Norwegian and Spanish, and they hope she will hang on to both languages.

Between tours and visits, we managed to do some shopping for gifts and souvenirs. We enjoyed going in Oslo's fashionable shops and stores. We had a great time browsing through the elite shops looking at Norwegian gold and silverware—much of filigree design—which are famous for their craftsmanship and beauty; sterling enamelware, pewter and another Norwegian specialty. Myrtle laid her hands on a real authentic hammered out pewter stein for her husband and a miniature one for her son. David-Andersons are known all over the world and have won a number of the highest awards at international exhibitions. We couldn't pass up Husfliden (Norwegian Home Arts and Crafts Association) with their national costumes, dolls dressed up in national dress, wood carvings (those ogrely appearing trolls, still appealing), rosemaling of all descriptions, sealskin articles and authentic Norwegian sweaters. One thing we did notice in our travels, prices have mounted sky high—I'd say almost twice as much as when I was there 10 years ago. For instance, a cup of coffee was 75¢.

While in Oslo we stayed at a hotel not very far from the King's Castle. In fact, every time we walked down into Oslo city centre we would have to cross through the grounds. Also walking downtown we would pass the new S.A.S. highrise office building just being constructed. It seems to tower over all the buildings.

Continued next issue

Continued from Page 2

BOOKS AND ARTICLES

himself with the music of the North. The Norwegians listed here range from Grieg to Nordheim. Illustrated. (Published by Crescendo Publishing Co., 48-50

Melrose St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Price: \$9.50.) □

THE NORWEGIANS IN AMERICA 1825-1975 by Einar Haugen. This new and updated edition of Professor Haugen's 36-page booklet on the Norwegian immigration experience in America has been published by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Norwegian Information Service. The original 1967 edition was published by Teachers College Press, New York.

This Sesquicentennial publication is a very readable capsule presentation on the Norwegian-Americans. It is not intended for mass distribution, but the Norwegian Information Service will consider individual requests for copies for educational, journalistic or library purposes. (Address: Norwegian Information Service, 825 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.)

Now Professor Emeritus, Einar Haugen retired from Harvard University and concluded a long and distinguished teaching career on July 1, 1975. □

NORSE IMMIGRATION

STORY TOLD IN NEW MEMORIAL VOLUME

By Orlin Folwick

Of interest to Norwegian Americans is a commemorative book concerned with the 1975. Sesquicentennial observance of the original Norwegian immigrants' arrival in New York, October 9, 1825, which is now being released for distribution.

It contains 12 articles and 23 illustrations related with the first immigration and the Norwegians' colonization efforts during the 150 years intervening which brought 800,000 of their countrymen to these shores, founding an ethnic group which now totals more than 3 million spread through all 50 states of the U.S., along with a full page, new portrait of King Olav V of Norway.

Articles cover the immigration story and its leader, Cleng Peerson; the 45-foot sloop which brought the first landing of 46 "Sloopers" and a crew of seven, starting out from Stavanger, Norway, July 4, 1825; the Norwegian heritage to America; a personality sketch of King Olav V of Norway who visited the Twin Cities and other midwest points in October; life among the immigrants as they reported it in letters; previous Norse celebrations observed in the United States; the Norwegian-American immigrants' museum in Decorah, Ia.; the Norwegian-American Historical Society (which this year is observing its 50th year); plus a nostalgic sketch of "Minnesota Norsk", the pidgin - English - Norwegian tongue then created and spoken widely for half a century.

The 8 1/2"x11" book, edited by Paul E. Foss, is

designed to be a collector's item in a limited edition. Published by the non-profit Norwegian American 1975 Sesquicentennial Association at \$3, it can be obtained from Mr. Foss at the publication office, 718 North Washington Avenue, Minneapolis, Mn. 55401, U.S.A. □

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JOHN MUNRO

privations, which included an epidemic of smallpox that killed over a third of the group, has all the drama and tragedy of those magnificent Icelandic Sagas of a thousand years ago. The ingenuity and resourcefulness of the first settlers in establishing themselves, starting farms, organizing the fishing industry on Lake Winnipeg, shows the type of men and women they were."

In October 1875 these Icelandic pioneers, two hundred and eighty-five weary men, women and children arrived in Winnipeg. These people had left Toronto in September. Travelling via Sarnia, Duluth and Fisher Landing they were conveyed down the Red

River to Winnipeg on flat boats. About fifty members of the group made Winnipeg their permanent home, thus forming the nucleus of the City's present Icelandic population of more than twenty thousand. The main group continued its journey down the Red River to Willow Point on the western shore of Lake Winnipeg. A site for building was selected near the wide crescent bay to the north of the Point, about three miles from the landing place. This site became the town of Gimli, and the whole area was called New Iceland.

Until Manitoba assumed full administrative authority in 1887, the Icelandic colonists formed their own administrative unit. They established their capital at Gimli and divided the region into four districts, each with its own council and president. The four district council presidents formed a higher level council which effectively governed the colony. By January of 1878, a constitution had been drafted and the republic of

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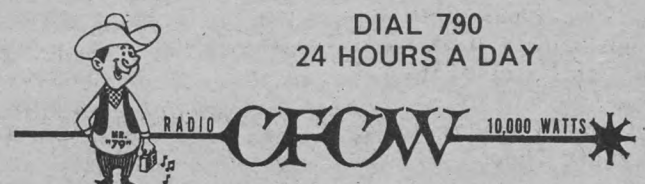
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New Iceland came into being, unique in the settlement history of Canada. It was here in New Iceland that Icelandic culture, transplanted into familiar surroundings, took root and flourished.

Icelanders are known for their keen interest in education and a love of language and great literature; they are well justified in preserving their mother-tongue. With its close kinship to Anglo-Saxon, the basis for modern English, Icelandic is still a required subject for advanced studies in the English language at many universities in Great Britain and in North America. For close to fifty years now programs have been offered at Wellesley College, later the University of Manitoba, in order to preserve this rich heritage. Consequently the University of Manitoba has become one of the most important centres for the study of the Icelandic language and literature outside Iceland. This has been reinforced via the Icelandic community's endowment of a chair of Icelandic studies at this University.

Indeed, Dr. Kristjan Eldjarn, President of Iceland, during his toast to Canada in August of this year, remarked,

"It is true, what has been said by many, that the soul of Iceland resides in part here in Canada . . . We allow ourselves to believe that the Icelandic inheritance has endured well . . . among the numerous nationalities here in Canada . . . Iceland, therefore, did not shrink as a result of emigration, on the contrary it grew larger. Its cultural domain stretched far and wide across this great land, and this in turn has enriched my own country and its people."

The original Icelandic colonists brought with them to the republic of New Iceland a commitment to the principles of liberty and democratic government. This commitment which Canada and Iceland share to this day has formed the basis for a warm co-operative relationship between these two countries as they strive together for world peace and better living conditions for all mankind.

I believe that the Canada Iceland Centennial Conference has succeeded in emphasizing the cultural, social, religious and educational factors which have influenced the attitudes and actions of the Icelandic settlers and their descendants during the past one hundred years. This conference has given testimony to Canada's multicultural character and to the fact that ethnocultural groups are making significant contributions to the cultural enrichment of our

country.

The term "Multiculturalism" is certainly not new. The word refers to an essential component of Canada's national character which has become more evident with each passing year since Confederation. Multiculturalism has evolved into a fact of life in Canada as a result of the persistence and tenacity of many of this country's communities and their collective wills to exist and flourish.

For example, Parliament is in the midst of studying a revised Citizenship Act. Amongst its many provisions are some which present a stimulus to the Multiculturalism Policy of the Federal Government. Consistent with this policy, the Act proposes to treat all immigrants as equals regardless of country of previous citizenship.

As you are aware, Canada has embarked on a process of discussion leading to the creation of a new immigration policy. The Federal Government has initiated these discussions through the publication of its Green Paper on Immigration. Over the past months Canadians, in groups and as individuals, have been asked to consider Canada's future development and growth. Because we believe Multiculturalism to be intrinsically related to this development, those of us with a direct responsibility for the implementation of Canada's Multiculturalism Policy have been doing and will continue to do our best to encourage Canada's ethnocultural communities to share fully in the public discussion of this question so vital in determining the dimensions of our society in future years.

Multiculturalism is intended to be a domestic, internal social policy, however it is being influenced and partly shaped by political and social trends, events and phenomena outside Canada. Revival of ethnicity in Europe and on other continents leading sometimes, in those situations, to ethnic tensions and violent confrontations, has occasionally, some impact on Canadian ethnocultural groups and influences their collective behavior. The rapid growth of some groups through considerable influx of immigrants, the varying degrees of ties which groups maintain with their countries of origin are another factor contributing to sociocultural dynamics of Canadian groups, and frequently their mutual relationship.

It would seem therefore that Canadian Multiculturalism although it is, as I said, basically a domestic policy, is beginning to be influenced to a much greater degree, than heretofore, by international developments. It is up to all of us to assure that these external factors have a beneficial affect on

individuals, groups and Canada as a whole. I feel that through its Multicultural policy, Canada can have as many friendly bridges with other countries as there are well-developed ethnocultural groups, conscious of their cultural heritage and aware of their permanent membership in the Canadian community of full-fledged Canadian citizens.

Of course this is a goal which, with goodwill and mutual understanding, we can and should reach. This goal offers us, as Canadians, a particularly challenging and dynamic opportunity to learn and grow together over the coming years.

We, and our ancestors before us, have committed this country since its birth to the principle of freedom of choice. We, as individuals, and as Canadians in a multicultural nation now find before us a crucial choice which we must make. We may choose to transcend our differences and work together for Canada's benefit. Or we may choose to work against each other to Canada's detriment.

The Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism in its first report has warned against the danger of what it calls—"truncated multiculturalism confined to such aspects as folk dancing, native costumes, special foods, embroidery on women's clothing, decorative arts such as Easter Egg painting, instrumental music, or even folk songs . . ."

All Canadians should be committed to the development of a Multiculturalism which will involve a profound change in Canada's national values, with an increasing emphasis on unity and a respect for the rights of all Canadians.

Multiculturalism is a complex social concept. Canadians have undertaken to explore its potential for the positive as well as for the negative, and many other nations are interested in learning from our experience.

In our attempt to ensure that Multiculturalism remains a positive creative force aimed at bringing together all cultures in Canada, we must guard against the cultivation of ethnicity for its own sake. As the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism once again observed in its report,

"Multiculturalism, then may be viewed as the development of a consciousness of one's ancestral roots or ethnicity for creative purposes in the hope that a distinctive Canadian identity will emerge."

In conclusion, may I re-emphasize that the Canada Iceland Centennial Conference of the past weekend has done much more than pay tribute to the excellent contribution made by Icelandic Canadians to Canada's

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cultural heritage. It has brought representatives of the Canadian Icelandic Community together with representatives from many of Canada's other ethnocultural communities to discuss problems common to all groups and to seek solutions which would benefit all groups. Moreover, I believe that this conference has certainly been guided by and has given expression to that positive creative force which is at the very heart of Canadian multiculturalism. □